BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1859. NO. 6.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,				$1 00
Do.	do. 2	do		1 25
Do.	do. 3	do		1 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

GEO. S. GILLESPIE,
GENERAL AGENT, will hereafter be found at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., through whom he will make the usual advances on Produce, render sales, fill orders and forward goods promptly;—attend to the negotiation and sale of paper, &c., &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m*

J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
(LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.)
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing Goods and Country Produce.
Aug 19, 1859. 51-3m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

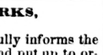
GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.


THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.
Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while *All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.*
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$300 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery in any jail in the State, of negroes WILLIAM and LEMUEL, or one hundred and fifty dollars for either.
They are now supposed to be lurking in the upper part of Duplin and in the lower part of Wayne County, are brothers, one 25 and the other 28 years of age, both very black, about six feet high; the former stout, with a slight blemish on one eye, the latter rather more slender.
S. J. HUNTER,
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, N. C.
September 2, 1859—1-2m*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$150 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a competent Teacher to take charge of a School near Beatty's Bridge, Bladen County, N. C. The best of Reference as to qualification and moral deportment will be required.
Address C. J. DICKSON,
Beattys Bridge, Bladen Co., N. C.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-3t*

NOT A HUMBUG.
WANTED.—One or more Young Men in each State, to whom will be paid $30 to $5 per month and expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
M. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m. Plaistow, N. H.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.
All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such to sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th. 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON AND POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LANDS.
OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. CO.,
Pensacola, Sept 8, 1859.
THE Alabama and Florida Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Pensacola, on *Monday, the 5th day of December* next, and subsequent days, any portions of their lands lying along the Railroad, and Perdido and Escambia rivers; and between the Gulf of Mexico and the State line of Alabama. Within these limits are fat rate Timber, Turpentine and some good Farming Lands.
The completion of the Railroad by the 25th April next to the State line of Alabama; and the construction immediately of a Branch Road of 5 miles in length connecting the valley of the Perdido with the city of Pensacola, will open a large portion of these lands to an easy, direct and cheap communication with the rising and valuable market of Pensacola.
Persons desirous of making purchases before the day appointed for the public sale, can do so at private sale on application to the undersigned at the office of the Company in the city of Pensacola.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Secretary Ala. & Fla. R. R Co.
Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-ts.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.
ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, twenty horse power, cylinder boiler, in good order, is now running every day. Also, one twelve horse portable Engine, Locomotive boiler, built expressly to drive a circular Saw. This is one of the best Engines that can be found anywhere, and can be seen running any day. Either of the above Engines will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to S. P. IVEY,
at the Wilmington Sash & Blind Factory.
Sept. 16, 1859. 3 5t*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell 434 acres of FINE FARMING LAND in Sampson County, four miles North of Clinton. Said land differs from most of the land in the county, being covered with a dense forest of oak, ash, hickory and pine; about 100 acres of said land being in a high state of cultivation, the growing crop on the same will bear me out in saying so. Persons wishing to purchase the above lands can view the same by calling on Dr. H. A. Bizzell or A. B. Chesnutt, Esq., of Clinton.
CHARLES H. STEVENS.
Aug. 26th, 1859. 52-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, *THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND*, more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelling; also one task of Turpentine boxes already cut.
Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.
Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robinzeh and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year of cultivation.
The two last named tracts are also the property of the above deceased. All of which will be sold in accordance with the Will of the said deceased.
Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay for title papers. JOHN JONES, Ex'r.
Aug. 19th, 1859. 51-ts*

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT!
AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L.D.
In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.
We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1 75; handsomely embossed leather, $2 00.
Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription price.
Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application. Address DUANE KULISON, Publisher,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 16, 1859. 3-3m

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."
ANY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
September 9th, 1859. 2-3m

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE.
HARRIS' PATENT.
IS NOW offered to the public, improved as a DOUBLE-THREAD MACHINE, making the justly-celebrated *Grover & Baker stitch*, that will not slip, though every fourth stitch be cut. It is the best and Only Machine making the above stitch by authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at the low price of
FORTY DOLLARS!
The above Machine is, with this improvement, the best low-priced one now before the public. It is truly a Family Machine, and will perform more work in one hour than the best seamstress in one day, and do it better.
Responsible Agents wanted everywhere, and liberal terms given. Send for a circular.
Principal Office, 43 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., where all applications for Agencies must be made.
Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m L. A. BIGELOW, Agent.

Schools.

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to
BENJ. A. SPEIRS,
Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t* Murfreesboro', N. C.

OAKLEY SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th inst.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Tuition in Elementary branches,.....$10
" " higher " 15
" " Languages,..... 20
Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from eight to ten dollars per month.
Aug. 19. D. MacMILLAN, Chm'n. B'rd. Trustees.
51-tf.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

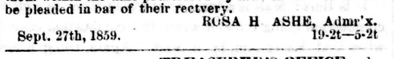
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

General Notices.

NOTICE.
AT THE LAST TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT for Brunswick Co., it was ORDERED, That the day for trial of State causes should be changed from Monday to Thursday. Witnesses in cases upon the State Docket need not attend until that day. P. PRIOLEAU, Clerk.
Sept. 28, 1859. 20-1t—5-t180ct.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having at September Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, qualified as Administratrix of Thomas H. Ashe, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said intestate to make payment; and to those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their rectvery.
ROSA H ASHE, Admr'x.
Sept. 27th, 1859. 19-2t—5-2t

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,
WILMINGTON, N. C., September 12th, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, on Friday 14th day of October next. D. S. COWAN, Sec'y.
Wadesboro' Argus, Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian and Presbyterian, Charlotte Democrat and Whig, and Rutherford Enquirer, copy weekly till meeting. Send bill to Treasurer's Office.
September 12th, 1859—6-1w-3-tm

A NEW SYSTEM FOR CUTTING GARMENTS.
I HAVE ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, a complete system of MATHEMATICAL GRADUATING CHARTS for drafting LADIES' DRESSES and SACKS, and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. They can be learned by reading the instructions over *once*, by any *one*, to cut any style or fashion, from the largest to the smallest size, with great exactness. They will last a life time. Persons desirous of learning, are earnestly solicited to do so, as I have on hand the Charts Lithographed in a superior manner. By sending $6 the complete system will be sent by mail, free of postage; where separated, for the Dress or Pant Chart, $3; the Coat with the Vest, $4. Persons learning, and not finding them superior to any thing of the kind known, are at liberty to return them and receive back their money.
Agents wanted. THOMAS L. PUGH.
Clinton, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1859 4-3m

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.
Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.
August 5th, 1859.—49-3m.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
☞ Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50 1y

DISSOLUTION.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of W. B. RICKS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm, are requested to come forward on Saturday the 15th day of October, and make payment. And all persons having claims against the firm, will present them for payment at the same time. We will also sell at the same time and place, the ROANOKE HOTEL, *and all the property thereunto pertaining, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and about 2 1-2 acres of LAND.* There is also on the premises Good Stables, Barn Houses, &c. The House is entirely NEW and well furnished, and situated within sixty feet of the Rail Road, and at the terminus of the Branch Road, which will be constructed in a short time. Persons wishing to engage in such business, will do well in buying the above property. We will take pleasure in showing the property to any person, and at any time. One or more of the firm may always be found at the House. We will add that our object in selling the Hotel, is that two of the parties are going to leave the village, and the other does not wish to engage in such business. Terms made known on day of sale.
Rocky Mount, Sept. 28th, 1859. W. B. RICKS & CO.
20-1t—5-ts

P. ARMSTRONG'S
PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.
THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.
H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
August, 12th, 1859. [50-tf] Attorney for Claimants.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 25, 1859—32-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

From Michel's "History of the Austrian Government."

Wallenstein's Magnificence.

Wallenstein's immense riches, his profound reserve and theatrical manners, were the principal means he employed to exalt the imagination of the masses. He always appeared in public surrounded by extraordinary pomp, and allowed all those attached to his house to share in his luxury. His officers lived sumptuously at his table, where never less than one hundred dishes were served. As he rewarded with excessive liberality, not only the multitude but the greatest personages were dazzled by this Asiatic splendor. Six gates gave entrance to his palace at Prague, to make room for which he had pulled down one hundred houses. Similar chateaux were erected by his orders on all his numerous estates. Twenty-four chamberlains, sprung from the most noble families, disputed the honor of serving him, and some sent back the golden key, emblem of their grade, to the Emperor, in order that they might wait on Wallenstein. He educated sixty pages, dressed in blue velvet and gold, to whom he gave the first masters; fifty trabants guarded his ante-chamber night and day; six barons and the same number of chevaliers were constantly within call to bear his orders. His maitre d'hotel was a person of distinction. A thousand persons usually formed his household, and above one thousand horses filled his stables, where they fed from marble mangers. When he set on his travels, a hundred carriages, drawn by four or six horses, conveyed his servants and baggage; sixty carriages and fifty lead horses carried the people of his suite; ten trumpeters with silver bugles preceded the procession. The richness of his liveries, the pomp of his equipages, and the decoration of his apartments were in harmony with all the rest. In a hall of his palace at Prague he had himself painted in a triumphant car, with a wreath of laurels round his head, and a star above him.

Wallenst

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1859.

WON'T STAY DEAD.—Not long since, our neighbors of the *Herald* announced with much solemnity the death of Mr. ISAAC POTTER, accompanying said announcement with some really instructive reflections, showing the danger of indulging in "strong drink." The obituary of the defunct POTTER went the rounds, and, although we did not copy it, we supposed that it must be so. POTTER was dead—such was the general opinion, and nobody having seen him, he was already spoken of as the late ISAAC POTTER, dec'd.

Yesterday morning the dead man made his appearance here, lively as a cricket, absolutely ignoring his own death—refusing to be dead,—persisting in an obstinate vitality, and wondering, naturally enough, how the deuce any body had come to think or say he was dead. The best medical authorities have been consulted, and they pronounce it the most remarkable case of resurrection, with aggravating circumstances, that they have ever seen or heard of. ISAAC POTTER, and not his ghost, is about, large as life.

We are afraid the feelings of our neighbors were imposed upon, and they were made to shed those tears for the living that were only due to the dead.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The reader's attention is directed to the sale of valuable real estate and other property advertised by D. PIGOTT, Esq., under the head of auction sales: the sale to take place on the 25th of this month.

Departure of the Fillibusters.

A dispatch dated New Orleans the 4th inst. says: Gen. Walker and his men got off last night. They sailed from Berwick Bay in a steamer, without clearance.

Collector Hatch refused clearance to the steamer Philadelphia; it being alleged she was engaged to take Walker and two or three hundred men to Nicaragua, from Texas, Alabama and elsewhere; but ostensibly to Chriqui. The men encamped at Berwick's Bay, intend to leave on the 5th October. It is suspected that another steamer will take them to Nicaragua, and the attempted clearance of the Philadelphia was a mere ruse.

Harry Maury commands Walker's steamer.

The Georgia Elections.

The returns so far receceived render it certain that Gov. Joseph E. Brown, (dem.,) has been re-elected by a large majority over Warren Akin, the Opposition nominee.

A dispatch from Augusta of the 5th inst., states that the Third Congressional District is conceded to the Opposition. The remaining Districts are regarded as Democratic, though in the Seventh and Eighth the contest is very close.

The Expedition Against Nicaragua.

The Washington City correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says, that a month ago information was received in this city of filibustering movemements against Nicaragua. Although the statement was not fully credited, it was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the issueance of instructions to the proper federal officers to exercise more than ordinary vigilence, the President himself superintending these precautionary measures. The recent advertisement in the New Orleans papers of a steamship to start from Mobile for Chiriqui on the first of October, added to the other accumulating suspicious circumstances attending the alleged contemplated invasion of Nicaragua. But on enquiry of the collector at Mobile nothing had been heard to confirm the truth of the report so far as that post is concered.

Within the present week reliable information has been received here, as stated in the general newspaper dispatch of yesterday, that a large number of strangers were in New Orleans, including many prominent persons known to have been heretofore connected with filibustering enterprises. And this, together with other circumstances, excited a suspicion in the mind of Collector Hatch that they meditated an unlawful expedition. Late last night one hundred or a hundred and fifty of them left that city, the presumption being that they had gone to the Belize to await a vessel.

A clearance had been asked for the steamer Philadelphia professedly for Chiriqui, but which Collector Hatch refused for the reasons above stated. The agent of the steamer was persistent, and again applied for a clearance, but met with no better success than at first. Of these facts our government is informed and probably they are the only ones from an authentic source in its possession. It is believed that this subject was to-day a matter of Cabinet consideration. Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Baton Rouge for concentrating and holding the federal military in reserve, to be used, if necessary, as a posse comitatus for the enforcement of the law.

It is believed here, and the facts which have just transpired seem to warrant the conclusion, that the filibusters so arranged their plans as to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the reopening of the Nicaragua transit route for the accomplishment of their designs.—The administration is determined, by all the means in its power, including the employment of the land and naval forces, to compel respect to the neutrality laws.

The instructions to Minister Dimitry are particularly with reference to the re-opening of the transit, and as both governments have assented to the Lamar-Zeladen treaty, it is supposed that Nicaragua will offer no obstacle to the passage of the mails.

The presence of the Postmaster General in New York, in connection with the last named subject, is expressive of the interest the governor has in the fulfillment of the Johnson contract.

From the Albany (Ga.) Patriot.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT,

Dear Sir:—In returning from New York recently, I passed over the Railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, and had the misfortune to lose my Trunk. I informed the conductors of the fact, and placed my checks in their charge. I have the satisfaction of saying that a few days after my arrival at home, I received the Trunk in good order. My thanks are due to H. C. Brock and Buck Green, Esqs., conductors of the Trains for this mark of courtesy on their part. Persons traveling that route will find these gentlemen affable, courteous, attentive and obliging in every respect, and their polite attention to travelers and to myself will long be remembered by their friend and well wisher,

JOHN C. DEGRAFFENRIED.

Albany, Ga., September 28, 1859.

Mr. DeGraffenried is right in the general result, though inaccurate in some details. Mr. Green has charge of trains at the Depot of the W. & W. R. R. We think he is called Depot Agent, and Mr. Brock is conductor on the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Naturally a stranger might be mistaken about these matters, but there is *no* mistake when he says that these gentlemen are affable, courteous, attentive and obliging in every respect. They are both as clever, worthy gentlemen, and good officers as you could wish to meet in a *week's* journey, and we know them like a book. We think we can say, from personal knowledge, that there is no officer on either line that is not worthy of all praise. It is right to give credit where credit is due.

☞ We had the pleasure this morning of a visit from Mr. Chapin, the Editor of the *Carolina City Times*, who, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, proposes to commence the publication of a first-class weekly paper at Goldsboro', on the 3d day of November next. No doubt it will be a good paper, and offer an excellent advertising medium. We commend it to the consideration of our mercantile community.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ The Lecompton Democrats have carried California by a large majority, electing Milton S. Latham, Governor, and Scott and Burick, congressmen. A large Democratic majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

☞ According to the *Salisbury Banner*, there were many drunken men in that town on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1859—more than the Editor of the *Banner* had seen at any one time for many months past The "free and easy" portion of the population would appear to have gone on an unanimous "bender" on that occasion. *Why* they did so, the *Banner* saith not; neither does it appear to know.

Danville Connection.

On Thursday the 28th Sept., 1859, a railroad Convention was held at Wentworth, in Rockingham Co., which was attended by delegates representing the City of Richmond, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, together with other interests in Virginia.—Among others present belonging to this State we notice the names of Ex-Gov. Morehead, F. Fries, Esq., of Salem, Thos. Settle, Jr., Esq., late Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. A. M. Scales, late member of Congress, etc. etc.

The object of the convention was to devise ways and means for the construction of the line from Danville Va., to High Point on the North Crrolina Railroad, by way of Leaksville, Wentworth, Germanton and Salem, and by the authority of the two Charters to wit: the Dan River and Coal Fields Road Charter, and the Salem and Germanton Road Charter.

Thos. Settle, Jr., lead off in a very animated speech in favor of this Danville connection—for it *is* the Danville connection. He estimated the whole cost of the entire line, from Danville to High Point, at $1,200,000 which he said would be built so that Western North Carolina might be enabled to carry its trade to Richmond.

Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, also spoke. Mr. Sutherlin, of Danville, expressed the wish of that town to co-operate.

Governor Morehead made an address on the advantages of the connection, especially in throwing the great through travel upon the North Carolina Central Road. By the way, Messrs. Morehead and Settle both talk about this thing of through travel wholly without regard to facts A glance at the distance tables, in any reliable railroad guide, will show that even with the direct connection between Danville and Greensboro', the upper line, so made, would only be four miles shorter than the Seaboard line *via* Wilmington, while by the more circuitous route proposed, it would be some sixteen to twenty miles longer. And yet Mr. Settle says that "By this route the great mail between the North and South could be carried in twelve hours less time than by any other, and it presented advantages superior to all its competitors." Os course Mr. Settle would be puzzled to show how the great mail could be carried twelve hours sooner over a longer and more crooked route than it could over a shorter and straighter one.

The Convention adjourned pleasantly, but without taking any positive action.

We find a long article in the *Richmond Dispatch* of yesterday, devoted to this extension of Virginia Roads into North Carolina, in which the following account is given as to the *modus operandi* by which this modified Danville Connection was slipped through the last Legislature of North Carolina:—

After the defeat of the Greensborough and Danville bill, the friends of that measure despairing of its success, introduced another bill, for the construction of a road from Greensborough to the Coal Fields of Dan river above Danville. [The reader should have the map before him to understand the bearing of this proposition and other points in this explanation.] An enemy to any connection with the Danville Railroad, fancying that he discovered the cat in the meal-tub of this bill, moved at once to "transmography" it altogether, by turning the *Greensborough* end of the proposed road around towards *Danville*, making it a road from the Virginia line near that town to the Coal Fields of the Dan, with the restriction that it should not come within *twenty miles of Greensborough*! Be it understood that the Coal Fields of the Dan very obligingly extend themselves along from fifteen or twenty miles above Danville, at least to Germanton, in Stokes county, *fifty-five* miles from Danville.

And the gentleman so hostile to a union of the Virginia and North Carolina roads at Greensborough, was caught in his own trap, in this manner: The North Carolina Legislature meets biennially, and two years previous to the last session in which the proceedings we are describing took place, a little innocent and unsuspected bill was passed, authorizing a road from High Point via Salem and Germanton, northwestwardly to the Virginia line! So that the Coal Fields bill as amended and twisted, with this little road to hitch on to at Germanton, made a complete connection between Danville and the Central North Carolina Road! The little bill was, however, not thought of, except by two friends of the connection, who kept it, of course, *a profound secret*, and the Coal Fields bill swept through like a gossamer web borne on a pleasant breeze; but it was a web in whose meshes the trapper was fairly entrapped, and from which there is no escape.

Now, then, what have we? We have a connection as soon as those interested choose to make it, from Danville via Germanton to High Point, sixteen miles beyond Greensborough, on the Central North Carolina Railroad. The comparative distances between this and the short road to Greensborough, are: From Danville to Greensborough, say 50 miles; from Greensborough to High Point, 16. Total 66. From Danville to Germanton, 55 miles; from Germanton to High Point, 30. Total 85. So that the Coal Fields and Germanton route is *nineteen miles* longer than the direct one to Greensborough; and there is no hope of getting the direct route. In time, it is only an hour lost.

We notice this as a matter of news. One way or another the thing is *there*. A Danville is formed, and virtually the feat is accomplished. We do not really know, however, that it makes much difference. Unless we make use of the railroad facilities we already have, we need care very little about others. Unless we start Steamship Lines, &c., we cannot hold what we have, without grasping for more. If we are true to ourselves, we can bid defiance to *any* Danville connection. An intelligent friend writing to us from Raleigh says:—"If the whole population of Wilmington could stand for one day at the joint *depot* in Raleigh, they would witness a spectacle that would open their eyes effectually on this subject [steamers.] They would need no further argument to excite and impel them forward."

The argument referred to is, that nearly all the goods come *via* Norfolk, by the Steamship lines to that point.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ A new Schooner bearing the name of G. D. & R. F. Shannon, arrived here on Sunday from Philadelphia. She is intended to run as a packet between Philadelphia and this port, in the Keystone Line, of which Dr. T. C. Worth, is the Agent. She was built at Lewistown, Del., and from her light draft of water is well adapted to this trade—drawing 8 1-2 ft. loaded, and carrying about 1800 bbls. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 100 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet, and depth of hold 8 1-2 feet—centre-board, and about 200 tons burthen. She has a trunk cabin, which is well fitted up, but not intended for passengers. She is built of white oak, and appears to be strongly and substantially put together. She is owned in Philadelphia, and commanded by Capt. Bowen.

☞ The reason why the English feel so sensitively their late repulse by the Chinese, or rather the Mongols at the Mouth of the Pieho, and are so anxious to exact a signal vengeance, is due less to the magnitude of the affair itself than to its effect upon the disaffected and but half-subdued masses of India. When the British power in the East was shaken to its centre by the Indian rebellion, the Chinese scattered throughout the Indian Archipelago, not even excepting those resident at Singapore, were quite undisguised in their demonstrations of satisfaction, and there can be little doubt that the fullest sympathy exists between the Chinese and the Hindoos in their desire to shake off the dominance of the European race. The catastrophe at the Pieho will be heard of all through the East, and hence the necessity of a terrible example at any cost to restore the *prestige* of British arms.

☞ The man that owned the boar on San Juan Island, was named Griffin, not squire. He had been a squire or J. P. under the Hudson Bay Company.

☞ Mr. Simms, the Clerk of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., who was shot a week or two since, by an intoxicated guest of that house, is reported to be rapidly recovering.

THE DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.—The *Elizabeth City "State"* says that the idea that the *Democratic Pioneer* had been discontinued for the want of patronage, is a mistake. The *Pioneer* has been liberally patronized, and only temporarily suspended on account of some change that is to take place in the proprietorship.

☞ The reader will find some valuable information on the Third Page of this issue of the JOURNAL, in the shape of advertisements.

☞ We notice in the last Fayetteville *Carolinian*, an article having reference to a question put by the Warrenton *News* as to the endorsement of the course of the Raleigh *Standard* by certain Democratic papers in the State. The *News* refers to the *Journal* among the rest. Now we really think that our repeated avowal of total non-interference with and non-reference to any personal issues in the Fourth district, ought to be answer sufficient to all sides. We take it that all parties to these matters are able to take care of themselves. As regards matters of party policy or discipline, we speak for ourselves, not as the endorsers or followers of any particular person or persons.

When we say that we noticed this matter first in the columns of the *Carolinian*, we mean no disrespect to the *News*, but simply that out of respect for all parties we have ceased to read any of the personal articles that have been too rife of late.

By the way, we cannot understand and still less can we approve the growing tendency of Democratic papers to engage in controversies with each other—to catch at expressions—to *make* issues—to indulge in jealousies to the great and manifest delectation of the opposite party. We can regret it, although we cannot prevent it, but since we cannot, we can at least beg not to be involved in any matters wherein personal feelings of a hostile character appear to be the chief ingredients.

☞ It was decidedly cool this morning—yea verily, cold; that is to say it was cold comparatively speaking, and it caused us to shake in our boots with something like unto an ague, but not an ague either, for it went away after we had taken some simple remedies the main one being certain cups of hot coffee. How we *can* sneeze without snuff! Look out for colds.

Daily Journal. 4th inst.

☞ The New Orleans *Medical Journal*, quoting M. Ed. Robin, an eminent French Chemist, proposes buttermilk as a means of prolonging human life. By a plentiful and judicious use of good sour buttermilk you may live so long that you will forget your own name—grow out of the recollection of your oldest creditor—see the Washington Monument finished—the Deep River Nav. Stock at a premium of one hundred per cent.—see a "new Venice" built down about Beaufort, besides other wonderful things.

It is thus: Man is a furnace in which there is a slow combustion going on, and when this combustion ceases, when heat leaves him, he is dead. Again, being a furnace and carrying on combustion like a furnace or chimney, he gets foul; hard incrustations form, stiffening the different parts of the body and rendering imperfect many of the vital processes. So after a while the system gets stiffened and clogged up and the individual is *old*.

Now lactic acid, which abounds in good sour buttermilk, possesses the power of dissolving the incrustations which form on the arteries, cartilage, and valves of the heart, and no doubt if persevered in, it will remove all these incrustations from all the arteries, cartilage, valves etc., of the human body, leaving the individual as supple, and, to all intents and purposes, as young as he was at sixteen.

The usual prescription would be about five gallons a day to begin with, increasing the dose until a barrell can be taken without inconvenience.

For the Pyramids.

It is understood that Archibald A. McBryde, Esq., of Warsaw, N. C., known as a Southern writer of fiction, and who proposes to explore the Egyptian Pyramids, will sail in the *Great Eastern*, on her return voyage, on his way to the East for that purpose.

☞ We learn from the *Charlotte Bulletin* that the North Carolina Military Institute at that place, opened on Saturday under very favorable auspices. About fifty young soldiers have already been enrolled, and they are still coming in from all points of the compass. The buildings can accommodate two hundred students.

☞ The sale advertised by John Jones, Executor of Lott Croom, deceased, will take place at the late residence of the said deceased, instead of at Long Creek Bridge, as advertised.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans—Crops in Louisiana—The U. S. Steamer Fulton.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—A case of yellow fever occurred here to-day—the first during the season.

Accounts represent the Cotton crop of Louisiana as first rate; the Sugar crop inferior and small.

Advices from Pensacola, (Fla.) state that some hopes are entertained of saving the U. S. steamer Fulton.

Fillibusters for Nicaragua.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A special Washington despatch to the "North American" says that another formidable fillibuster expedition is preparing against Nicaragua. A portion of the party had succeeded in leaving New York and Charleston, but no demonstration is to be made until all the plans are fully matured. Gen. Wheat is said to be assigned to an important position in the crusade.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3d.—The Overland mail from San Francisco, with dates to the 9th, has arrived. The California State election has resulted, undoubtedly, in the choice of Milton S. Latham, Lecompton Democrat, as Governor, by a very large majority, perhaps 20,000.—Scott and Barick are, probably, elected to Congress, although their opponents, Baker and McKibben, have the benefit of a slight doubt. The anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer has a slight chance. With these possible exceptions, the Democratic Lecompton State ticket is elected by increased majorities. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Democratic.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE.—The editor of the *American Cotton Planter* says: Having practiced grafting grapes for the last ten years, I never found any difficulty in this operation; in fact they graft as easy as any other fruit. Instead of propagating grape-vines, as is usually done, by a single eye as a cutting, I always found it a more sure way to graft them to a piece of root, and if it be a rare kind, of a longjointed growth, as American grapes generally are, one bud was sufficient. I hardly ever lost more than five per cent. I never used any graftingwax, but planted the grafts in the ground immediately, and covered consequently the united piece with earth. This is undoubtedly a much safer plan than relying on single buds as cuttings. When grafting on stumps, taking two or three buds on the graft, I have sometimes had grapes the first season, but always a fair crop the second summer.

GREELY'S CALIFORNIA DRESS.—The following memorandum of travelling costume is from the Mariposa Gazette: On one foot he wore a cotton sock, and on the other a woollen one. Boots, number 14, which not many years ago, cost as much as $2 50. Pepper and salt pants, with the old white coat and hat, completed his entire habiliments the *tout ensemble* of which was very striking and antique. The old coat was much dilapididated, and pieces had been cut from it in sundry and divers places. The committee that met him at Placerville cut all the buttons off it but three and the Yo-Semite delegation got the rest with most of its bindings.

Paris is said to be fuller of foreigners than it has been for sometime past. The Hotel du Louvre makes up 1100 beds each night, all the other hotels are proportionately full. The Bois Catalan was never in such request, every night between seven and eight o'clock, carriages by hundreds may be seen rolling down the avenue de l'Imperal thrice towards that fairy land, and there they remain till long after midnight, recreating in the autumn breeze as it sweeps pleasantly over the glassy surface of the broad lake.

CONVICTED.—Wesley, a slave, the property of Wm. McKay, who, we mentioned on Wednesday last, as having been arraigned for the homicide of Mary, his wife, the property of Daniel Smith, was convicted of manslaughter on Friday last at Robeson Superior Court.—He was whipped on Saturday, and is to be imprisoned for six months, at the end of which time he is again to receive thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back. Council for the prisoner, Gen. John Winslow, W. McL. McKay, John W. Cameron and John D. Shaw. For the State Solicitor Strange.—*North Carolinian, 3d inst.*

For the Journal.

The Medical Board, No. 4.

The designs of the Board are to protect the public from the ignorance and impostures of medical pretenders. Not that any one is to be absolutely prohibited from practising, if others will swallow his medicines; no such prohibition is implied in the Medical Bill: every body can call himself "Doctor" who chooses, and give physic to all who choose to take it; but the protection arises from an inability to collect his *fees* unless he has a license from the Board, and from the moral bearing and force of the law in favor of the Institution. Thus far the Legislature went, and no farther. Nor is it contended that *any* medical legislation can entirely suppress quackery. The history of the world, and the delusions that have been and can be practised upon mankind, prove that vain would be the attempt to extinguish empiricism by statutes alone. The more effectually to overthrow errors and evils of this kind, law should be united with a more general diffusion of intelligence in the community in regard to the laws of health and to the structure and offices of the human system. And such I am rejoiced to know is the tendency of public sentiment now. The more the truth of the doctrine is put to a test, the more will it be adopted as correct, the less of quackery will there be, in and out of the profession, and the more generally will prevail correct views among the people.

But because *law* cannot *wholly* suppress quackery, is no argument that it does not *aid* in its suppression. Admit this sort of reasoning, and there would be no use of *any* law—there would be no need of laws against stealing, seduction, and murder, because laws do not wholly prevent these crimes. They can lessen them—they *do* stay the violent passions of the murderer, the midnight prowlings of the thief, and the brutal villainy of the libertine. What would check man's evil nature, what would keep society together, were it not for the power and terror of the law?

An additional reason in favor of the wisdom of the Medical Bill in question, exists in the fact that no subject has had more delusions connected with it, than that of medicine. Its history shows that multitudes, in all ages, have been easily deluded and imposed upon by crafty medical pactitioners. In the great matter of *Religion*, many delusions have existed and still prevail. But, unlike medicine, the infinite value of the soul has not been entrusted to the vain imagination of man. His religious pathway has been plainly marked out by a flood of divine light that the Creator has concentrated upon it. Infinite Goodness has condescended to erect an unerring standard—the Bible—by which all religious theories are to be tested. If man will not profit thereby, and save himself from delusion, it is because of his own perverseness and guilt. Not so in reference to man's physical system. Knowledge of its changing and perishable nature is not so easily obtained. It is true, the elements of medical truth have been implanted in his physical nature, as are those of moral truth in the soul and conscience. In the latter we have Revelation as a guide, but the former are left to man's own judgment and reason, and to the hints and researches of nature. On this foundation, enlarged and beautified by each succeeding age, rests the noble fabric of Medicine. But, because medical science is necessarily limited in its powers, as all science is: because physicians cannot raise the dead and confer earthly immortality, multitudes turn from the modest practitioners of true medical worth and embrace the arrogant assumptions of quackery. It has been well said by Southey, well skilled in a knowledge of human nature, that "man is a dupable animal. Quacks in medicine, quacks in religion, and quacks in politics know this, and act upon that knowledge. There is scarcely any one who may not, like a trout, be taken by tickling." The success of quackery is a monument of the truth of this saying; and, though the Medical Bill cannot surpress it entirely, yet, it will decrease the number of quacks, lessen their danger materially, ward off their approaches, and show to the people that in the opinion of the State, human health and human life are too valuable to be tampered with by the ignorant and unprincipled. The Legislature had as much right to place an estimate upon life and health as upon any other important interest of legislation, and to decide what precautions are calculated to prevent a horde of quacks from being let loose upon society to swell the throng that already fatten upon and infest it. In the exercise of this privilege and duty, the Legislature made provisions for the establishment of this Institution, whose objects, despite the aspersions of adversaries, are to provide suitable medical men to supply the wants of the community. The passage of the act is but an utterance by the State of the important truth that ignorance is the great enemy of medicine. As a general thing the community are ignorant of the principles of medicine. This is why empiricism succeeds at all. Multitudes regard medicine as a mystery. They are ready to believe anything that promises an insight into the mysteries of medicines, of life, of disease, and of death. Hence they are ready to accept the wildest impostures and most visionary schemes, that promise relief from fatal disease and death. Designing medical men take advantage of this weakness.

It is intelligence that furnishes the profession its best security for its just influence with the public. The man of intelligence who perceives the conscientious and laborious course of study pursued by the sincere student and practitioner, cannot fail to perceive the solid basis of facts, of experience, of observation, of science, upon which the enduring fabric of the regular profession reposes. He sees the elevating character of a profession in which all the energies of the mind and all the affections of the heart are directed to the pursuit of truth and the good of man. He observes the self-denials, the prolonged mental and physical labor, the constant risk of health and life of the earnest student and practitioner of medicine; and if he speaks his honest convictions, he must acknowledge that the true medical character is one of integrity and nobility. The majority of such men know how to estimate at their true value the spurious pretensions of empiricism and the vain dreams of ignorance and fraud.

It becomes the province of the lawyer to contend for the side, right or wrong, on which he may be employed; it is the mission of the divine to deal with truth only as it has been *revealed* and ascertained; but the physician, differing from both, is engaged not alone in the pursuit, but in the *exploration* of truth—not only in the acquisition but in the *extension* of knowledge. He is from the first in constant pursuit after the revelations of Nature, which are but manifestations of the Creator. "There can be no more noble study—none more elevating to the understanding, or better fitted to refine and purify the heart, than the investigation of the works of Him who has stamped the whole creation with the impress of His power, His wisdom, and His love."

The legitimate practice of medicine is based on fixed laws, and is not the result of luck and chance as many suppose.—It is as much the result of settled principles as any other result of a physical cause. The All-wise Being has not left out health and disease from His general plan. Sickness is not the lot of man to the extent often taught. It is oftener than otherwise a voluntary transgression of the laws of health, which are the laws of God. Certain causes, acting under certain circumstances, will always bring on disease. Certain remedies, given under certain conditions, will as invariably, with the aid of Nature, throw off disease. This is no luck, no chance, no hap-hazard, but the operation of established principles in medical science. The lucky, or successful physician, is he who ascertains these principles, and faithfully carries them out in practice. The unlucky, or unsuccessful practitioner, is he who practices in ignorance or disregard of these fixed laws or principles. But to know these, he must know the structure and various offices of the human system. He must know the nature of disease and what symptoms it will give rise to in the different organs.—He must inform himself of the nature of remedies and of their effects upon the human frame, in health and disease, and how to select this or that medicine,—how to pursue this or that plan of treatment, in order to overcome disease, and to restore the various blessings of health. Without a good share of this knowledge no man should presume to administer as a physician; and so thought the last Legislature. It cannot be attained without time and laborious application. But it is undeniable that physicians are manufactured to order and with the rapidity of steam. They almost spring up like Jonah's gourd, in one night. They bear fruit too, when they come forth in such haste, but it is apples of Sodom and clusters of Gomorrah. No man needs more of study, no man needs more of reason and judgment and moral character, than the physician.—Properly qualified, he is now, as in days past,

"More than armies to the public weal."

Let the Board see to it that none but the worthy shall be honored with the seal of their approbation.

A FRIEND TO THE BILL.

Oct. 3rd. 1859.

Ardent (?) Spirits.

Judge Edmonds, the Spiritualist, has been lecturing in New York on "Death." He said there is only one way in which the fear of death could be swept from the earth and the great problem of man's future existence solved, and that way was the much-abused system of spiritualism. Spiritualism had established the fact that when man dies he passes to another state of existence; and, also, that there is a great diversity in the experience of different spirits in the passage. Mr. Edmonds stated several cases to illustrate his position, among which were the following: A spirit once came to the speaker who had awakened in a place of utter desolation and solitude, and had remained there for months.—Having been taught that the condition in which the soul finds itself after death is eternal, he labored under the painful belief that he must stay there forever. He had been a hard, selfish man, who left his wife and children and went to California in search of gold, and while there died.

The spirit of a strict Sunday-keeeing deacon came to him and commenced upbraiding him for not observing the first day of the week in stricter manner; and he ascertained that this spirit had been in the other world some time, and was only conscious of existence on Sunday. During the remaining six days of the week he remained in a state of unconsciousness. A young lady died of heart disease in a ball room in London, and was unconscious for three weeks. She came to him and began to talk as though she were in the green room, for which she started when attacked. He also gave several other instances illustrative of this theory, and drew the conclusion that those whose lives are passed in this pursuit of good and noble objects—those who love truth and labor to disseminate knowledge and the spirit of charity, experience but a brief period of unconsciousness; while those sorded and groveling men, whose aims are selfish and whose hearts are closed to charity, are often unconscious for months.

RIVER ITEMS.—The Cape Fear Steamboat Company intend placing a new stern wheel steamer upon their line. Her hull is to be built of iron, and the gentlemanly commander of the Flora McDonald, Capt. A. P. Hurt, will leave for Wilmington, Del., to supervise her construction in a few days.—*Fay. Carolinian, 4th inst.*

☞ The Georgia State Railroad has paid into the State treasury for the year ending September, the sum of $402,000, over and above expenses.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

Gen. Harney's Letter to Gov. Douglass.

The following is a copy of General Harney's letter to Governor Douglass after the receipt of the "protest" of the latter:

HEAD QUARTERS, Department of Oregon,
Ft. Vancouver, W. T., Aug. 6, 1859.

His Excellency, James Douglass, C. B., Governor of Vancouver's Island, &c., and Admiral of the same.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of an official copy of a protest made by you to the occupation of San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, by a company of United States troops under my command.

This aforesaid copy was furnished by Capt. Hornby, of Her Majesty's ship Tribune, to the United States officer in command at San Juan Island, Capt. Geo. Pickett, of the 9th infantry of the American army, together with a communication threatening a joint occupation of the San Juan Island by the forces of her Majesty's ships Tribune, Plumper and Statelite, now in the harbor of that Island by your order.

As the military commander of the department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the President of the United States, I have the honor to state, for your information, that by such authority invested in me, I placed a military command upon the Island of San Juan to protect American citizens residing on that Island from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company have recently offered them, by sending a British ship of war from Vancouver's Island to convey the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island to be tried by British laws.

I have reported this attempted outrage to my Government, and they will doubtless seek the proper redress from the British Government. In the meantime I have the honor to inform your Excellency, I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on San Juan Island, to protect its citizens in the name of the United States, until I receive further orders from my Government.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. HARNEY.
Brigadier General U. S. Army, commanding.

Gov. Douglass to Gen. Harney.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA,
Vancouver's Island, Aug. 13, 1859.

Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney, Commanding the Troops in the Department of Oregon:

SIR: On the evening of the 10th instant I had the honor of receiving your dispatch dated Fort Vancover, Aug. 7, 1859.

In reply thereto, I must thank you for the frank and straightforward manner in which you communicate to me your reasons for occupying the island of San Juan, in the Haro Archipelago, with a portion of the military forces of the United States under your command.

I am glad to find that you have done so under your general instructions from the President of the United States, as Military Commander of the Department of Oregon, and not by direct authority eminating from the Cabinet at Washington.

You state that the reasons which induced you to take that course, are the "insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island, and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company" have recently offered to "American citizens residing on the island of San Juan," by sending a British ship of war "from Vancouver's Island to convey the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island, to be tried by British laws."

I will explain for your information that the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company hold no official position in Vancouver's Island, nor exercise any official power or authority, and are as entirely distinct from the officers of the Executive Government as are any of the other inhabitants of Vancouver's Island.

To the reported outrage on all American citizen, I beg to give the most unhesitating and unqualified denial. None of her Majesty's ships have ever been sent to convey the Chief Factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American citizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver's Island for trial as represented by you.

Up to a very recent period but one American citizen has been resident on San Juan. About the commencement of the present year a few American citizens began to "squat" upon the Island, and upon one occasion a complaint was made to me by a British subject, of some wrong committed against his property by an American citizen, but no attention was paid to that complaint, out of consideration and respect to the friendly Government to which the alleged offender belonged, and whose citizens, I think, it cannot be denied, have always been treated with marked attention by all the British authorities in these parts. With reference to San Juan in particular, I have always acted with the utmost caution to prevent, so far as might lie in my power, any ill feelings arising from collision between British subjects and American citizens, and have in that respect cordially endeavored to carry out the views of the United States Government, as expressed in a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, dated 17th of July, 1855, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your information, as I presume the document cannot be in your possession.

Following the dignified policy recommended by that dispatch, I should, in any well-grounded case of complaint against an American citizen, have referred the matter to the Federal authorities in Washington Territory, well assured that if wrong had been committed, reparation would have followed.

I deeply regret that you did not communicate with me for information upon the subject of the alleged grievance—you would then have learned how unfounded was the complaint, and the grave action you have adopted might have been avoided. I also deeply regret that you did not mention the matter verbally to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Victoria last month, for a few words from me would, I am sure, have removed from you mind any erroneous impressions, and you would have ascertained personally from me how anxious I have ever been to co-operate to the utmost of my power with the officers of the United States Government in any measure which might be mutually beneficial to the citizens of the two countries.

Having given you a distinct and emphatic denial of the circumstances which you allege induced you to occupy the island of San Juan with United States troops, having shown you that the reasons you assign do not exist, and having endeavored to assure you of my readiness on all occasions to act for the protection of American citizens, and for the promotion of their welfare, I must call upon you, Sir, if not as a of matter right, at least as a matter of justice and of humanity to withdraw the troops now quartered upon the island of San Juan; for those troops are not required for the protection of American citizens against British authorities, and their continuance upon an island, the sovereignty of which is in dispute, not only is a marked discourtesy to a friendly Power, but complicates to an undue degree the settlement in an amicable manner of the question of sovereignty, and is also calculated to provoke a collision between the military forces of two friendly nations in a distant part of the world. I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most ob't serv't.
JAMES DOUGLASS.

The Roman Catholics of Staunton held a meeting on the 11th instant, at the house of the Rev. Daniel Downey, and after hearing an address from him regarding his trial, adopted, among others, the following resolution: "That by the full: free, and honorable acquittal of the Rev. Daniel Downey, of the murder of Wm. Mullins, by the unanimous verdict of a jury of Albemarle county, that county has stamped an everlasting character of liberality, unbiased honesty and justice on itself, has given a good name to the whole State of Virginia, to bigots everywhere a valuable lesson, and proclaimed over the world that a Catholic Priest, when upright and on the side of morality and injured innocence, need not fear the criminal Courts of Old Virginia."

NORTHERN TREE PEDLARS.—An amateur, living on the seacoast of Georgia, writes the *Cultivator*:

"It is a great disappointment to send for a soft June peach, and after all the trouble of planting, watering, manuring, and trimming, to find the fruit a little, hard, worthless thing, as in the case this year with the trees I got from a certain nursery at the North, which I do not now name. This has determined me never to be Yankeed again, or send to the North for a fruit tree.—The meanest peach on the place is better than some of those sent me from the above nursery. Long sounding names as "Imperial Malakoff," &c. prove to be a little, hard, worthless peach, that would make a pig grunt if it didn't squeal."

THE CORN CROP OF HYDE, N. C.—The Corn crop in Hyde county alone (says the Washington *Times*) is estimated to be worth over a million of dollars. Hyde boasts the finest Corn raising land in the country, and which can be bought only at very high figures.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D C., Oct. 4th, 1859.

It is generally believed that a formidable expedition is fitting out for the conquest of Central America. The United States Government will promptly intercept the expedition, if possible.

The Æronauts Safe.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 4th, 1859.

LaMountain and Haddock, the Æronauts, are safe.—They came down in Canada, in the wilderness, three hundred miles from Watertown.

The Fillibusters.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 5th, 1859.

The administration is fully informed of the departure of Gen. Walker with one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, from New Orleans for Nicaragua, without having cleared at the Custom House. The government is determined to enforce the respect of neutrality and the law, even to the employment of the army and navy.

Georgia Elections.

The returns of the Georgia elections indicate the general success of the Democrats.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4th, 1859.

California dates to the 12th, have been received here by the arrival of the overland mail. The Democrats had elected their State ticket for Congressmen and Supreme Court Judge, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Cotton and Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5th, 1859.

The Cotton Crop of Louisiana is represented as first rate. A case of yellow fever arrrived here yesterday.

The Fillibusters Returned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5th, 1859.

The Fillibusters, after putting to sea in a Steam Tug without provisions, returned and landed at the Southwest Pass. Collector Hatch's precautions probably frustrated the expedition.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—The Brownsville (Texas) *Flag*, reports that the yellow fever is rapidly disappearing from the Rio Grande borders.

General Doblado, with 3000 men from Northern Mexico, is marching southward.

General Wool is reinforcing his army, which suffered severely in the battle at Marquez, and was going South to meet and attack Corovado, who has recently occupied Zepie.

Miracles Never Cease!—The Latest Prodigy of Science.

Great truths are indestructible. When Jenner averred that vaccine innoculation was a safeguard against the small-pox, the "faculty" sneered. Forty-five years later, the world laughed at Da

A Japanese Social Tea-Party.

"We paid a visit to the jolly hostess and the fair dames of the inn—one of whom, by-the-by, said she had looked for my return, and had reared a kitten for me, for which I thanked the fair creature, telling her I should take another opportunity for calling for her present.—We pursued our peregrinations through the garden, and suddenly came upon a social party of Japanese ladies and gentlemen at tea in a pretty summer-house. We bowed to them on passing, and as we did not wish to intrude upon their privacy, were about to withdraw, when a young gentleman arose, came towards us, and begged us to enter and partake of some tea. We gladly acceded to his request, and were soon at ease with our new acquaintances. Small square tables of lacquered ware, about a foot and a half in height, and six inches square, were placed on the right side of the Japanese; these supported cups of tea, sweet-meats, cakes, and small lacquered bowls of rice and fruit. Four married ladies sat together on one side, and near them an old gentleman; opposite sat a young Japanese officer and two young ladies, one about seventeen years of age, the other about twenty; the latter were very pretty. We little dreamed of seeing such beauties in this retired spot; their skins clear and white as that of a Circassian, with a healthy blush on their cheeks, and teeth of pearly lustre. Their jet black hair was brushed from the sides and back of the head, and fastened in a knot on the top of the head by a fillet of pale pink silk. The elder was the handsomer of the two and the chief object of attraction to the young officer, as he frequently gave us an opportunity of observing, by placing an arm round her waist and looking lovingly into her eyes.

There was gracefulness in all her attitudes, especially when she took up a guitar at the request of her lover, and played a few airs for us; but the music was rather monotonous and without harmony—at least our dull ears could not detect any. She accompanied herself in a song, in a falsetto tone, a species of whine, not altogether so discordant as that of the Chinese, yet merely bearable from its strangeness. The sister now joined in a duett, one endeavoring to outshriek the other. Our elder hosts were in raptures with the performance, and they wandered at our stolidity; but our ears had been accustomed to the music of Grisi and Mario, and could not endure the finest Japanese singers. Finding the ladies so obliging, we prevailed upon one to play while the other danced. The performance was peculiar; she went round the apartment as in a slow waltz, making graceful passes with her hands and humming an air to herself, smiling most agreeably, and bowing towards us as she went round. They were attired in richly embroidered silk; a loose tunic, with wide sleeves, was fastened round the waist by a broad sash of pale pink; a fan was passed through this, and, supporting the back of each lady, was a tri-cornered flat board, covered with parti-colored silk. The married ladies were attired in robes of a fabric resembling cashmere, and of a sombre lavender color. After tea they introduced pipes and some light wine. The Japanese tobacco is very mild and without flavor, so we requested that they would permit us to light cheroots instead, according to our own custom. They examined our uniform minutely, asking the English name of each part of it, and pronouncing each word separately after us."—*Touson's Voyage to Japan.*

☞ THE FOLLOWING WE CLIP FROM A COR respondent's letter to one of our exchanges. It is doubtless a well merited compliment to the greatest Sewing Machine Manufacturers in the world. The Machine referred to is the Letter A. "Transverse Shuttle," certainly, in our humble judgment, the best Family Sewing Machine offered. O. S. Baldwin, of our city, is the Agent:

Messrs. Singer & Co. have recently produced, and are now selling as rapidly as they can make, a new kind of sewing machine, at the medium price of seventy-five dollars.—It is adapted to all family purposes, and is sufficiently large and powerful for many of the lighter branches of manufacture. As a sewing machine, to perform all the services required in a private family, this machine possesses such eminent advantages, that it is certain to give the firm of Singer & Co., the same unequalled reputation for superiority in the private domestic circle which they have uniformly maintained in every branch of useful manufactures.

Those of the subscribers to the "*Journal*" who are planters, are advised to buy *none of the low priced Sewing Machines*, so many of which are advertised. Get one of Singer's Machines and you have no trouble, but on the contrary, the investment will pay a large *daily* dividend. A servant of ordinary intelligence can operate the machine and earn from two to three hundred dollars per annum.

We stepped in at Baldwin's a few days since, and were much pleased at the exhibition we saw—the *working capacity* of these wonderful Machines. The *heaviest* sole leather and the lightest gauze fabrics sewed by the same Machine, and over 1000 stiches per minute! Mr. Baldwin keeps samples in the front part of his store, where ladies or gentlemen can see them in operation at any time.

October 7, 1859—6-1t.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

TERMS FOR SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY MACHINE is sold at the Manufacturer's prices in New York.

Freight, insurance and exchange is saved by purchasing here.

No charge is made for Bobbins, Screwdriver, Wrenches, and Oil Can.

No charge for instructions, should any be required outside the few very simple printed directions accompanying each Machine.

It is understood that all Machines are cash on delivery.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent.

Oct. 4, 1859. 25&6

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

Holloway's Pills, without a vestige of Mercury or other deleterious mineral particles, composed entirely of vegetable extracts, form the most powerful combination ever discovered for the removal of internal disease. They recuperate the system, and act as a tonic as well as an aperient in all stages of disease or conditions of the body. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

See advertisement in another column.

Sep. 30. 52-m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
REMEMBER THIS IS
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.
Acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made.

This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the history of Medicine. The rapidity with which the patient recovers
Health and Strength
under its influence is surprising. Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the result a new certificate of its efficacy and excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its beneficial effects, to convince the most incredulous of its value. Do not forget to ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

October 7. 6-1w

MARRIED.

In Duplin County, September 6th, by Grady Outlaw, Esq., Mr. GEORGE TURNER, and Miss MARTHA SOUTHERLAND. All of Duplin County.

In Greensboro', N. C., on the 27th inst., by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, Mr. W. A. CUMMING, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY A., daughter W. S. Rankin, Esq.

In this county, on the 21st inst., by John B. Croom, Esq., Mr. JOHN MOORE, to Miss ALAMANZA MOORE, all of this county.

In Marianna, Fla., Sept. 22d, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. R. S. Woodard, Dr. J. THOMAS HOLDEN, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss CLARA W. ROULHAC, all of the former place.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. Stephen Roberts, at "Quaker Meadows," Burke County, N. C., His Honor Chief Justice PEARSON to Mrs. MARY L. BYNUM.

DIED.

At the residence of his brother Wm. A. Bludworth, in this county, on the 5th inst., of Congestive Fever, JONAH M. BLUDWORTH, aged 16 years and 6 months.

Suddenly, in Smithville, N. C., on the 30th of September, 1859, ALEXANDER McLENNAN, eldest child of Archibald and Hannah Burch, aged three years and seven months.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." He took them up in his arms and blessed them:

"I take these little lambs," said he,
"And lay them on my breast:
Protection they shall find in me,
In me forever blest."

COM.

☞ Herald please copy.

In Sampson County, on the 30th. ultimo, Travis Butler in the 87th. year of his age. Notwithstanding, the subject of this orbituary transcended the limits of his Three Score years and ten alloted to man for his pilgrimage on earth; yet may it be truly said, his every act through his long career was characterized by the chastity and purety of childhood. Throughout Mr. Butler's whole life, kindness and good will toward his fellow man were predominant traits, and, though a teacher to no earthly church, his numerous friends test, that, he has laid his Eternal treasure up in Heaven. COM.

In the vicinity of French's Creek Church, Bladen County, on the 9th September last, after a lingering illness, BRYAN GURGANUS, formerly of Beaufort County, but for a few years a citizen of Bladen, aged 35 years. He was a member of the Baptist Church and died in the faith of a happy immortality. J. E.

Washington, N. C., papers please copy.

Marine Intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 29—Schr. Alabama, Bonner, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Brig Rolerson, Orlando, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Etiwan, Springs, from Georgetown, S. C., to Master.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

30—French Brig St. Germaine, Blanchard, from New York, to W. C. Howard.

Oct. 1—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & McLaurin.

1—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Elliott.

2—New Schr. G. D. & R. F. Shannon, Bowen, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. M. A. McNeill, Hand, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Jenny Lind, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to D. Pigott; with corn.

Schr. Enterprise, Fritzinger, from New River, to Master; with naval stores.

3—Schr. Home, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. James Davis, Moore, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Arcade, Silliman, from New York, to Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

3—Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze,

Schr. Emily, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig Union State, Foxwell, from Baltimore, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with mdze.

Schr Florida, Tall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze. On Sunday night last, off New Inlet Bar, lost overboard a seamen named John Smith, (a Portuguese;) supposed to have been knocked over by the sail.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville to A. E. Hall.

4—Schr. J. A. Bayard, Higbee, from Philadelphia, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Mary White, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurtt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

5.—Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with fish.

Schr. Sarah, Dennis, from Washington, N. C., to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, (50 hours from Cape Henlopen to Cape Fear,) to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

CLEARED.

Sept. 30.—Schr. W. L. Springs, Buckaloo, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with 428 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,500 do. rosin, 13 bales cotton, 12 do. sheeting, 20 do. yarn, 4 tons old iron, 6 boxes mdze., 2 rolls leather, 1 hhd. wax, 2 boxes, 157 bags and 41 bbls. dried fruit.

Schr. War Eagle, Hodgdon, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 153 bbls. turpentine, 517 do. tar, 699 do. rosin.

Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, for St. Domingo, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 136,000 feet lumber, 83,000 shingles.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Oct. 1—Schr. John, Burton, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 1,322 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,451 do. rosin, 44 bush. wheat, 60 do. pea nuts, 82 bags and 33 bbls. dried fruit, 1 hhd., 3 bbls. and 1 bag wax, 16 bdls. paper, 1 bbl. and 6 boxes mdze., 15 empty bbls., 8 do. hhds., 5 bdls. hoops.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Carrow, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 825 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,528 do. rosin, 16 do. pork, 10 bales yarn, 169 bbls. and 3 boxes dried fruit.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

4—Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayeteville, by Master

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

5—Schr. Enterprise, Fritzinger, for New River, by Master; with mdze.

6—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S
(Formerly Robinson & Eldred's.)

GREAT SOUTHERN MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS will exhibit at the following places, at the appointed dates: ROCKY MOUNT, Thursday, October 13th; WILSON, Friday, October 14th; TARBORO', Saturday, October 15th; GREENVILLE, Monday, October 17th; SNOW HILL, Tuesday, October 18th; GOLDSBORO'. Wednesday, October 19th; MT. OLIVE, Thursday, October 20th; CLINTON, Friday, Oct. 21st; WARSAW, Saturday, Oct. 22d; KENANSVILLE, Monday, October 24th; TEACHEY'S DEPOT, Tuesday, October 25th; LONG CREEK BRIDGE, Wednesday, October 26th; WILMINGTON, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 27th, 28th and 29th.

October 6th, 1859—26 6.d&w-tf

DITCHERS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to hire fifteen or twenty good hands to ditch. Fare wages will be paid for such hands. Those wishing employment will please apply soon to either of the subscribers near Harrel's Store, New Hanover county, N. C. NOAH HIGHSMITH,
J. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 7th, 1859. 6 3t*

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.

More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 6 pound cans.

Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brooklyn, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO., 181 Pearl Street, New York.

October 7th, 1859—6-1y.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will let, at Moore's Creek Church, on Saturday, 22d of October, a contract to build a Presbyterian Church, 34 by 46 feet, end and side galleries. Plan and specifications shown on that day.

CHARLES W. MURPHY,
HENRY A. COLVIN,
SAM'L B. RIVENBARK, } Committee.

Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-3t-w.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	30	@	32½
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	00	@	11
strict mid'g.	11	@	11¼
good mid'g.	11¼	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	13½	@	15
Rope, ℔ lb.	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	7 25
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 00
Superfine	0 00	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	80	@	82½
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	70	@	75
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	1 10
Wheat, red	1 10	@	0 00
do. white	1 25	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	0	@	6
Dry	7	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	95	@	1 00
N. River	70	@	75
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	24
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	43	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 20
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale	2 50	@	4 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 35
do. No. 3	1 15	@	0 00
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	43
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut		@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	80
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams		@	13½ 14
Middlings		@	11½ 12
Shoulders		@	10½ 11
Hog round		@	11½ 12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings		@	11 11¼
Shoulders		@	9 9¼
N. C. Lard		@	12½ 13
West'n do		@	11½ 12½
Butter		@	23 27
Cheese		@	10½ 11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	00 00	@	18 00
Clear do	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live		@	12½ 25
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@	25
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	92½	@	95
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	7½	@	8
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9	@	9½
Granulated	10½	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	3 00	@	3 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g.	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	8 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @	30
Rosin do.	00	00 @	25
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @	45
Flour do.	00	20 @	00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @	12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 75 @	1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @	7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @	10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	5 @	0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	6 @	7
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @	30
Rosin "	00	00 @	25
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @	45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @	6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 75 @	1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @	6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @	1 50
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00	@0 00	6 00
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @	35
Rosin "	00	00 @	30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	50 @	55
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @	1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @	8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @	9
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00	8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE After closing our review on Thursday last the price of soft declined 5 cents, sales being made at $3 for virgin and yellow dip, per bbl. of 280 lbs. There has since been a steady demand for shipment and distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at above quotations. New hard has been brought in rather more freely, and sells at $1 75. The week's receipts and sales foot up 3,115 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard.
Thursday	400	$3 00	$3 00	$1 75
Friday	360	3 00	3 00	1 75
Saturday	390	3 00	3 00	1 75
Monday	1,061	3 00	3 00	1 75
Tuesday	190	3 00	3 00	1 75
Wednesday	574	3 00	3 00	1 75
Thursday	130	3 00	3 00	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In this article we have no actual change to report as regards prices, sales being made up to Tuesday at 43 cents per gallon. Since then no transactions have been reported; buyers are offering 43 cents, and sellers generally holding at 43½ to 44 cents. The arrivals continue light, and there is only a small stock in receivers hands.—We quote sales for the week of 2,090 bbls., viz:

Friday	560 bbls.	at 43	cents per gallon.	
Saturday	1060	" " 43	" "	"
Tuesday	440	" " 43	" "	"
Do.	150	" " 43½	" "	" (extra bbls.)

ROSIN.—As regards prices we have no alteration to notice, but there is rather a firmer feeling in the market than reported in our last review. The receipts continue light, and all grades are in exceedingly small stock, and the Common article is generally held at figures above those quoted below. The transactions for the week have been small, and are as follows: Friday, 360 bbls. Common at $1 15 for large bbls.; Saturday, 300 do. No. 1 at $1 37½ to $2 50; Monday, 500 do. Common at $1 15 per bbl.; and Tuesday, 2,800 do. No. 1 at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3 per bbl, as in quality; and Wednesday, 200 do. do. at $2 25 to $2 50. In No. 2 no sales have been reported, and we quote nominally at $1 25 to $1 40 per bbl.

TAR.—Since last review only 87 bbls. have been received and taken at $2 10 per bbl. We note a fair demand, and the market is firm at above prices. This morning a lot of 83 bbls. (in extra bbls.) sold at $2 20 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—The supply of beeves in butchers hands continues quite light, and we note a fair enquiry. Two or three small droves have been brought to market during the week, and sold at 5½ to 6 cents per lb. for grass fatted.

BARRELS.—In the market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no change of consequence to report since our last review. The arrivals have been meagre and there is only a small stock in dealers hands, still we notice very little enquiry, and only a *prime* article will sell readily.—The sales have been confined to a few small parcels of second hand ones at $1 50 to $1 55 as they run, and $1 80 to $1 90 selected, as in quality—90 days.

COTTON.—The arrivals during the past week have been confined to a few small lots of new (only about 50 bales) which have sold readily at 10¾, 11, 11¼ to 11 3-16 cents for middling. There is a better enquiry from buyers, and parcels find quick sales a tabout quotations in table.

CORN MEAL.—There is a steady demand for this article, and none of consequence arriving. The supply on market is light, and confined, to parcels in the granaries which is selling at $1 05 to $1 10 per bushel, in lots to suit.

COFFEE—Of nearly all descriptions is in moderate supply, and nothing doing except in the small way. See table for store rates, in quantities as wanted.

DRIED FRUIT—We note sales on Wednesday of about 6,000 lbs. Apples at 4 1-2 cents per lb.

FISH.—The arrivals of Mullets have been confined to a few small parcels, which have changed hands at $5 75 to $5 87½ for pine bbls. Stock light, and we notice a moderate enquiry.

FLOUR.—In the market for State brands we have to note a continued dull feeling, and a shade decline on former quotations. Sales of a few parcels were made in the early part of the week at $5 75 for superfine, and $6 per bbl. for family—closing quiet at these figures, with merely a retail demand. The receipts for the week have been rather better, and there is a fair stock in dealers hands. See table for quotations of other grades.

GRAIN.—In the market for CORN we have to report rather a dull feeling during the week ended to-day. There is only a small stock in store, still the demand appears to be limited, and dealers do not seem much disposed to operate.—The receipts for the week comprise 7,882 bushels, of which 6,182 came to dealers and has gone into store, and the balance (1,700 bushels.) sold at 75 cents per bushel for ordinary quality. A prime article of white would sell higher, and we quote at 80 to 82½ cents, as in quality.——OATS.—No late receipts, and the supply remaining on market has become materially reduced. There is some enquiry, and a few parcels would find ready purchasers. In the absence of sales we are unable to give a correct quotation of the market.——PEAS.—There is a moderate supply of old crop *Cow* remaining in dealers hands, and we note merely a retail demand. Nominal at 72½ to 75 cents per bushel, according to quantity and quality.——RICE.—No *clean* has been brought to market for some weeks, and there is only a small quantity in store: it is, however, fully adequate for present purposes. We quote at 4 cents per lb.——WHEAT.—Little or none arriving, and the market rules quiet. In the absence of sales quotations in table must be considered as merely nominal.

HAY—No receipts of either description, consequently we have nothing in the way of sales to report;—the stock in dealers hands is light, and demand moderate.

LIME—Is in light supply, and former receipts have become pretty much worked off. We continue former rates from store—$1 05 to $1 10 per cask, in lots as wanted.

MOLASSES—Nothing new to report in this article. There is only a small stock on market, but it is fully adequate for the demand at present existing. See table for quotations.

POTATOES.—Sweet have been brought to market very freely for some weeks past, and have declined in price;—selling from carts and boats at 75 to 80 cents per bushel, in lots to suit. Irish are in moderate supply, and dull of sale at $2 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—BACON.—In the market for N. C. cured we notice more firmness, and prices have an upward tendency. The arrivals for the week have been light, and the stock in dealers' hands has become materially reduced. We note a moderate enquiry at present, and a prime article would find ready sale at highest quotations. We quote sales of some 5 a 6,000 lbs. at 11½ to 12 cents for hog round, and 13½ to 14 cents for hams, as in quality. A lot of 1,200 lbs. hams and sides sold from store on Tuesday at 14 cents per lb.; this price, however, is rather above the market. The receipts of Western cured have been rather better, and at present there

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1859.

Steamships and Hotels.

Perhaps we have already said enough about the above matters. No doubt many of our readers are tired of the constant iteration and reiteration of the same, or nearly the same arguments upon these subjects. The whole case may be summed up in a few words. The town needs them, is suffering for the want of them—is subjected to a constant loss by that want—is not able to avail herself of the facilities her railroad connections offer her, for the want of Steamship and Hotel accommodation—is behind other towns with no higher claims than she has, and will be more so unless she bestirs herself.

All this is apparent, or, if not so, we must despair of making it so. When anything occurs, bringing people here, we feel it because we see it—we cannot accommodate them—they will be reluctant to come again. Others learn this and are prevented from coming at all—thus we lose by the Hotel want. What is lost by the want of steamers may be understood by watching the success and rapid multiplication of lines to other points, and the advantages which such points—some of them competitors with this place for the trade of the interior enjoy. Nortolk has steamers, Charleston has steamers, Richmond and Petersburg have steamers, and they are adding to them every day. The addition of two to the number of those between New York and Charleston is just announced, as is also the fact that a line is to be started between Boston and Charleston, Meanwhile Wilmington stands out of the line of progress in this respect and she loses by it.

The English and Chinese.

Com. Tattnall, Flag Officer of the American Squadron in the Chinese Seas, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, giving an account of the circumstances attending the repulse of the French and English by the Chinese at the mouth of the Pieho River. From Com. Tattnall's account, there appears to be little reason to question the fact that the Chinese deliberately aimed to evade the ratification and exchange of the treaties as well with the Americans as with the European powers, and that their conduct throughout was treacherous and slippery. We should judge that the Americans succeeded no better than the others, nor, apparently, do treaties amount to anything with the Celestials. Beyond doubt, a heavy vengeance will be exacted; but one thing is evident, the Chinese are learning to fight, and the Northern tribes are different from the effeminate Cantonese.

A CHEAP RAILROAD.—We understand that the directors in the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., at their meeting held here last week, let out the contract for the Tarboro' Branch of said road at $132,660. The length of the branch road is be eighteen miles, and to include a bridge across the Tar River.

The contractors are to do the grading, bridging, superstructure, supply and lay the iron, and also, the Station Houses, etc., everything in fact, ready for the cars. Adding engineering expenses and land damages, this will still bring the cost of the road within the estimates of Gen. McRae, and will present, perhaps, the cheapest road in the country, being under eight thousand dollars per mile.

Arrivals from Europe.

By the arrival of the Hungarian off Farther Point last Saturday morning, we had telegraphic dates to the 21st ult. The papers by the mails since then give us no further details of her news.

The Steamer Glasgow arrived at New York on the 1st inst. with dates to the 19th ult., anticipated by the arrival of the Hungarian.

The Steamship Karnac is reported to have been signalled below New York on Saturday last, from Liverpool. She probably brings two or three days later news, which we shall possibly receive by telegraph today.

A Great Boar.

Mr. Cutter, American, and Mr. Squire, Englishman, lived near each other on the disputed island of San Juan. Squire owned many swine, and these were in the habit of rooting up Cutter's enclosures; and so Cutter shot at them, and killed the husband and father of the lot—the great boar of the range. Squire was mad. Cutter offered to pay the damage. Squire wouldn't stand it—he would have law before British tribunals; and, so it is stated, the British authorities at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, were for sending a force to arrest Cutter. This the Americans would not stand, but took the matter authoritatively in their own hands, and both sides now *brtstle* with arms on account of the death of a boar pig. Such, at least, is one of the accounts plausibly given of the San Juan difficultics. It is proper to remark, that Gov. Douglass disavows any claim of exclusive jurisdiction, or any attempt to exrciese it, pig or no pig.

☞ The *Fayetteville Observer* says that it has shown from that most conclusive authority, the Tax List, that the sales of goods in Fayetteville have increased instead of fallen off. Taking the tax list here as authority, then we think that our correspondent "Enterprise" was mistaken in his estimated falling off in the sales of goods here, for in fact these sales appear to have increased, but not at all as they ought to have done. Another thing we are pleased to know, that the freighting business on both our railroads is largely increased, the additional revenue from that source more than making up for all drawbacks in any other direction; so that one of two things, or both perhaps, must be taken for granted—additional produce arriving, or additional amounts of goods forwarded by railroad.

But all that does not cover the matter. We *must* prepare ourselves to replace the products of the forest by others more permanent—we must seek and improve new avenues, or go behind, and therefore we agree with nearly all that "Enterprise" has said. Compared with the efforts put forth by Petersburg and Charleston, our course has been one of supineness—our progress in availing ourselves of the new avenues for trade opened up by our Railroad connections has been so slow as to be only nominal, as compared with what they ought to be.

Bishop Onderdonk.

The New York Episcopal Convention terminated its session, in that city on Friday last. A resolution was passed by a vote of 220 ayes to 62 noes in favor of the remission of the sentence imposed upon Bishop Benj. T. Onderdonk, some fourteen years since. This being in accordance with the action and desire of the House of Bishops, Dr. Onderdonk is now Bishop of New York, and Dr. Potter *Assistant* Bishop, instead of being as heretofore *Provisional* Bishop.

☞ The telegraph announced some time since that the Pope had received the sacraments generally administered to the dying by the Church of which he is the head. It appears by later accounts, that it is a mistake—that his illness was far less serious than reported, and that his health is nearly or quite restored.

☞ The steam boiler at the Girard Hotel, Philadelphia, exploded on Friday, killing three men.

"Western Extension."

The article under the above heading, in last Saturday's *Journal*, ought to have been credited to the *Franklin (N. C.) Observer*. Franklin is the capital of Macon County.

☞ The balance now in the U. S. Treasury, subject to draft, is over five millions of dollars.

A. & N. C. Railroad Tariff.

Last June at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this road, certain directors pledged themselves that the freight tariff should be changed and that the system of discrimination against this end of the road and in favor of Newbern should be stopped. Have these pledges been fulfilled? No. The same tariff with its discriminations is still in operation, and will, in all probability continue, so long as the road is controlled by the present managers. The consequence is, all kinds of business at this end of the road is paralized, and all the interests of the road—the State and stockholders suffer—but cannot obtain any redress under the present management. The honest, impartial stockholders have become sick and disgusted with the tricks of deception and fraud practiced upon them, and, we learn, will lay the whole matter before the Governor and the Board of Internal Improvements at its next meeting.

We find the above copied into the Wilmington Journal from the Carolina City paper, a publication with which we do not exchange. Rather a bad place we fear to get assistance—"the Governor and the Board of Internal Improvements"—for two out of the three members of the Board reside on and are identified with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and we have not yet heard of any interference with the affairs of that Company for "discriminations" in favor of Goldsboro' against other cities and towns on the road.

Newbern Progress.

For obvious reasons we wish to make our remarks in reply to the *Progress* as brief as possible. For the same reasons we have heretofore avoided anything like discussion with that paper, arising out of the action of the Board of Internal Improvements, although the *Progress* has appeared to seek it. We do not wish to give strength to any feelings of jealousy between two towns of our own State—we do not wish to have any remarks of ours so tortured or misunderstood as even to appear to express a hostility to Newbern, which is wholly foreign to our views. We have not been ignorant of the fact that capital has long ago been sought to be made against the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements on account of the locality of some one or two of the members—*that*, we know, was sought to be done long before the affairs of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad ever came before the Board. The *Progress* only, in the above article, comes out a little more pointedly than usual. Of the propriety of our own appointment to a position on that Board we have nothing to say, as we neither sought nor expected, nor even knew of it until we saw it in the papers, but that something was due to Wilmington, we think even her bitterest enemies will acknowledge.

Of the "interference" of the Board of Internal Improvements with the Atlantic and North Carolina Road we have a word to say. The State of North Carolina, as Stockholder, and as Mortgagee, holds a largely preponderating interest in that Road, the charter of which gives her eight out of the twelve directors. The Board is the official representative of the State in this matter, charged with the appointment of directors on behalf of the State, and with a further supervision for the protection of the State's interest. Can it be said that a body representing the two-thirds interest in a corporation has no right of "interference," since that is the word. We think differently. We think it has not only the right, but it is also its *duty* to exercise the powers confided to it, for the purposes for which they were so confided.

If the appointing power on behalf of the State is really to exercise no power or discretion in the appointment of directors, but merely to register the degrees of any certain portion of the private stockholders, the act of the Legislature in conferring such appointing power would be a farce, and the State's right of protecting her own interests a nullity. We do not think the Legislature meant any such thing, yet such would appear to be the opinions of certain parties who assume to represent the views and sentiments of some of the communities at least along the line of the road in question.

That the State appropriation to the Alantic & N. C. Railroad was mainly carried through the Legislature by the excitement got up with respect to Beaufort Harbor, and the magnificent visions indulged in, in view of a great city thereon to be built, there can be no sort of doubt. That as soon as the company was organized, and long before the road was put in operation, those who got control of its affairs ignored this idea, there can be as little doubt. That the Legislature deemed some investigation of the affairs of the Company right and proper, is apparent from the fact of its having authorized the Speakers of the two houses to appoint a committee for that purpose. *Why* this has not been done—what has become of the committee, we do not know. With all these facts before them the Board of Internal Improvements, in June last, out of abundant caution, confined its action to matters brought before it in its official capacity, by memorials bearing the signatures of well known citizens, and the propriety of the resolutions passed by the Board and communicated to the State Directors has not, that we know of, been denied. These resolutions had reference to the unprotected state of the viaduct at or near Newbern, being the most expensive one on the Road, also, the regular running of freight trains all through the line down to the Atlantic terminus. The Board was informed by a communication from the principal Executive Officer of the Road, that arrangements were made and would be promptly carried out to protect the important work in question, and that the running of the freight trains regularly to the Atlantic terminus of the road would be commenced within a certain number of days.

The resolutions of the Board expressed the belief of that body in the necessity and propriety of the measures spoken of, and its gratification at receiving the communication stating that such measures were to be promptly carried out.

The other resolution had reference to the freight tariff, expressing the opinion of the Board in favor of equality to all interests, and also of the placing of the rates of freight so as to best promote the interests of the State as well as of private citizens. The Tariff dated Newbern November 1858, met none of these conditions adequately, and a new one was promised at the last Stockholders' meeting.

Would it not be better for the *Progress* to show that the pledges made have been fulfilled, than to turn round to sneer at the Governor and Board? The Kinston *Advocate* asks for information also. It is unpleasant to be forced into what appears like a personal explanation, but we could not longer avoid it. No one on the W. & W. Road has complained to the Board.

Our Railroads—Correction.

We stated yesterday that some extra items had swelled the expenditures of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. to a point above those of last year. Our statement was based upon information derived from a most reliable source, although it so happened that our informant was mistaken in one important particular, as we learn from Captain Fremont, who informs us that although new shops have been built, and warehouses repaired and largely added to, and 200 tons of new rails purchased, yet the expenses are less by $5,000 to $10,000 than last year. We need not add that we are pleased to make this correction. It is cheering to the friends of the Road.

We are also enabled now to speak positively of the Manchester Road, the receipts of which are, so far, in advance of those of last year, all drawbacks and forebodings to the contrary notwithstanding. The freighting business on both our roads exhibits a healthful and regular growth.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

Our Quarterly Table of Exports,

Which we publish to-day shows an increase in all the especial staples of this section over a corresponding period of last year. Wheat Flour and Cotton are less, owing to the season being later.

☞ The taxes of Anson County, paid this year to the State Treasury are $8,535 74.

☞ The number of Students now in Davideon College is 112, of which 65 are from North Carolina, 33 from South Carolina, 5 from Alabama, 4 from Mississippi, 2 from Arkansas, and 1 each from Georgia, Florida and Tennessee.

The Ball.

When conventions meet together to select candidates to be supported by any party for any particular office, it is natural to suppose that it is the strength of the nominating party that is to be represented and to control the action of the nominating convention, and not the strength of the party opposed to it. Thus, for instance, Arkansas, or Mississippi, or Alabama, that always vote Democratically, have not as much strength in electoral votes as Massachusetts, that never votes for a Democrat, and so on. But the strength of Massachusetts is, so far as a Democratic candidate is concerned, worse than weakness.

It is a conceded fact, that the greater portion of the electoral votes cast for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency must come from the South. We say this without any wish to cast censure upon honest and faithful Democrats at the North, who stand up manfully. They are deserving of all praise and of all confidence, and we only wish there was more of them. But there is the difficulty. They are too few, and we cannot but think that some professing Democrats in the Northern States would do as well, at any rate they would act with better taste, if they exhibited a little more modesty. For instance, our *pseudo* Democratic managers at Albany, New York, Messrs. Dean Richmond, Cassiday, Cagger, and such like, to say nothing of other managers throughout the "Empire State," and in the "Empire City," those good people, who have so long feathered their own nests, and worked wires to control the Democratic party. It is a pity these people could not be made to see that they really do no good to the Democratic party. That New York gave no vote to Mr. Buchanan, and is hardly speculated upon as likely to give any votes to his Democratic successor.

The time has gone past for wire-pulling. Every Democrat who has the good of his party and his country at heart, must see that 1860 will be no holiday time, but that every effort must be put forth, and that in order that this may be done, the real wishes of the real electors must be consulted, and that the candidates must be chosen in accordance with the popular Democratic will and not in obedience to any clique dictation, proceeding especially from States that can give no electoral vote, or from men who do not express the wishes even of the weakened remains of the party, where its strength has been sacrificed to their profit and aggrandisement.

We read such charging and plunging, ruling and ruining articles in Democratic papers, published in States that are as hopelessly Black Republican as they can be—we hear of Democratic Federal office-holders, or former Federal office-holders, in such States, threatening the South with *their* vengeance and the loss of *their* influence unless *they* are consulted and allowed to dictate, forgetting, apparently, that all the position they ever had, was, as it were, thrust on them from the necessities of the case—that other States won those victories for the Democratic party, in whose fruits they received a full participation.

It is even hinted that the now established usage of the party, known as the two-thirds rule will be sought to be abrogated—some say in the interests of Judge Douglas—some say in the interests of other parties. This would never do. The Northern States might all go in convention for a particular man, and thus, under the majority rule, choose him over the whole South, while yet they could not give him a corporal's guard of electoral votes.

We trust, however, that a better feeling will prevail at Charleston than some of our more cautious friends are led to fear. We trust that the Forney and Cassidey element will be more reasonable or less predominant, among the Northern portion of the delegates to Charleston, otherwise they must take care of themselves and the South of herself. We wish the South neither to ask for nor assume anything not justly due and right and proper. We wish all mutual respect and forbearance to be exercised towards each other by Democrats from different sections of the Union, but it is evident that the strength that nominates a Democratic candidate must be, and ought to be the strength that can and will help to elect him, not that which will help to oppose him.

Western Extension.

There is no one question which seems, with such mental throes, to perplex some of North Carolina's statesmen, as the extension of the Central Road to the western limit of the State. And it is really amusing to know the subterfuges, which men in different localities, avail themselves of. In the extreme East, where rail-roads and navigable streams have brought a market to every man's door, the plea is, there is no necessity for it. They do not remember that the Western people have invested thousands of dollars in the completion of their rail-roads, and are now helping to pay the public debt incurred for their benefit. Some of them imagine that the "mountain boys" are mere boors, care nothing for anything but hunting, are as wild as the animals that roam through these mountain fastnesses and are wholly unsuited for the facilities, which a railroad would bring. Yea, some of them pretend to think that we have nothing for market but *bear meat* and *chestnuts*, and these we can *pack* to market.

In the central part of the State and in Wilmington, the prevalent opinion seems to be, that if a hole could be bored through the mountains and the products and travel of the West could be brought to swell the importance and add to the business and wealth of their section, it would all be right. But whenever you come West of Salisbury, with some noble exceptions, every town, either wants the Road to stop with them or penetrate to some point not beyond their vision. And this selfishness and narrow, contracted view of things on the part of our members immediately East of the Blue Ridge, have doubtless contributed to delay the completion of this great work.

Just on this side of the Ridge, there is another view of the question. Our friends about Asheville prefer that the Extension should go down the French Broad, and, as they say, reach the thoroughfares of travel and trade by a shorter and less expensive route, than through our western counties.

We, of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood, are clearly of the opinion that the Central Road should be constructed entirely through the State as one vast trunk, bringing wealth, happiness and convenience to every geographical portion of the State, from which all the Northern and Southern branches may reach forth, that the people are able to build. And when this net work shall thus be built, the great stem running from the Ocean to the farthest limit of the State in the West, and built by the liberality and ability of the State, North Carolina will begin to take her appropriate place among her sisters of the South, evincing a foresight and prudence which once would have been in advance of the age, but which now will just come up to the measure of the people's requirements and the State's necessities.

The road may be stopped beyond the mountains or deflected North down the French Broad under the present charter and prevalent dynasty. Yet we think the time is at hand, when a company should be organized to carry on the enterprize from the mouth of Swananoa westward towards Chattanooga. Shou'd this state of things arise and the present extension be not continued through these Counties, much will be lost to the State everyway. Commerce and travel will seek southern cities and our Wilmington, Newbern and Beaufort be left to that share of trade and travel which they now have. But build the great trunk through the entire length of the State, bend all our energies and apply all our capital to this policy, and then will our eastern cities be the recipients of our productions; and, by the offer of suitable inducements, will permanently gain our trade. We warn our Wilmington and Beaufort friends to be on their guard. Advantages once lost may never be regained. And when the vast productions of which our mountains are capable and the commerce of the Mississippi valley which will pass through here, shall get used to the markets of the South, they may never be withdrawn. Let all persons rise above party considerations, regard this great enterprise as too great and high for party politics and come to the rescue with a determination to build for the State a name that shall cause it to rank high in all that shall make it great and powerful; to bind her people together by iron bands, which cannot be severed and to hand our names down to posterity as benefactors of the human family.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, will hold its session in Lynchburg, on the 16th of November.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30th, 1859.

Samuel B. Paul of the Petersburg, Va., Press, has been held to bail to keep the peace on the charge of an intention to fight a duel with Thos. F. Goode, of Va. [Thos. F. Goode is a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, Va., in opposition to Roger A. Pryor, the Democratic nominee.—JOUR.]

The Lost Æronauts

NEW YORK, Oct. 1st, 1859.

Six hundred dollars reward has been offered for the bodies of the lost Æronauts, Prof. LaMountain and Mr. Haddock, who made a balloon ascension at Watertown, N. Y., on the 22d ult.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30th, 1859.

By an arrival at this port, we have later dates from Mexico.

Alvarez was preparing to march on the City of Mexico, with six thousand well armed men.

Miramon had re-established the decree, that all armed foreign invaders would forfeit their lives.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

FARTHER POINT, L. C., Oct. 1st, 1859.

The Steamship Hungarian has arrived off this port, for Quebec, with dates from Liverpool to the 21st ult.

A conspiracy had been discovered to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey.

Brewery Burt and Fire at Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3d, 1859.

Speyer's Lager Bier Brewery was burned last night The loss is estimated at $250,000.

A portion of the Shops at Sing Sing Prison was burned on yesterday. Loss $80,000.

Additional by the Hungarian.

The reported capture of Schamyl by the Russians is confirmed.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The steamer Philadelphia from Havana has arrived. It was rumored that General Concha would be relieved in November by General Trano.

The stock of sugar at Havana was 170,000 boxes.—Buyers demanded a reduction. Molasses dull. Freights were improving. Exchange on London 14 1-2a15 1-2, and on New York 3 per cent.

The yellow fever is raging at Brownsville, Texas, and some thirty miles above that point.

Bursting of a Balloon—Perilous Descent.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Professor Coe, accompanied by Mr. Cottman, of Rome, made a balloon ascension today. When at the height of two miles the balloon burst, and turned up in the top of the netting, forming a parachute. The voyagers, after a perilous descent, landed safely in a swamp, three miles from the starting-point.

Later from Rio.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—An arrival brings market reports Rio de Janeiro to the 17th August.

The Coffee receipts from the interior had been very trifling, as the lowland crop had nearly failed.

The receipts of new Coffee have been small, but the quality good. It has been mostly taken by speculators at high prices for France.

The stock of Coffee is 60,000 bags, of which a small proportion is old Coffee.

The stock of Flour is 55,000 barrels, and rates firm.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Secretary of the Navy has recently made arrangements for the reception of an additional number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy—from thirty to forty of them. Members of Congress from the districts which have been the longest time without appointments as far back as 1855, will be requested to make nominations of youths for admission in accordance with existing law.

The treasury receipts for the week ending on Monday amounted to $1,599,000; drafts paid $1,408,000; drafts issued $840,000; amount subject to draft $5,163,459. The increase over the receipts of last week is more than $758,000, or a million within the last two weeks.

Capt. M. S. Muller has been ordered to proceed to Fort Monroe to assume the duties of assistant quarter master general at that point, in place of Major Chapman, deceased.

The President has appointed Wm. G. Jones judge of the Court of the United States for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, vice Wm. Gayle, deceased. The names of at least ten other gentlemen had been mentioned in connection with that office.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29th.—Advices from Marshall, Texas, says the case of the States vs. the Pacific Railroad, was decided in favor of the defendants. Mr. Faulkes has possession of the road and all the rights and franchises of the new company. Both sides are actively co-operating, and the Texans have full confidence in the present management of the enterprise.

The San Juan Boundary—Equestrian Statue of Washington—Judge Taney—Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29th.—It is stated upon the authority of advices from our officials, civil and military, at or near San Juan in the Gulf of Georgia, that while our commissioner for running the boundary line was instructed to run it according to the treaty, the British commissioner was bound down by instructions from his government to run it as now claimed by them. This is another exhibition of the vigilance and tenacity of the English in such matters; but the indications of the administration policy all point to a firm support of our claim.

The recent casting of the equestrian statue of Washington has proved a success, and steps are being taken for the erection of a rustic pedestal of thirty feet in height, upon which to elevate this greatest work of Mills. It will probably be inaugurated on the 22d of February, and Senator Hunter is spoken of in official circles for orator on the occasion.

The treasury balance at the close of last week was five millions one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Chief Justice Taney has arrived in the city and appears to be in his usual health.

Important from Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dates from Arizona City to the 8th of September says that an express has arrived from Fort Mohave for the commanding general of California, General Clarke, bringing news of the complete submission of the Mohave Indians by Major Armstead. They acknowledge a large number of their tribe killed, surrender a fine tract of land for the use of the government, and promise never again to molest the whites. Major Armstead has arrived at Fort Yuma, on his way to the East, on twelve months' leave. He reports to General Clarke that the Colorado is a more reliable stream for the navigation than the Red river, (Arkansas) Missouri, Upper Mississippi, or Minnesota river.

The new steamer "Cocopa" made the trip from Fort Yuma to Fort Mohave, (Beale's Crossing,) two hundred and twenty-miles, in five days, cutting her own road on the way. This trip demonstrates clearly the success of Lieut. Ive's expedition of last year.

The overland mail company's station, 60 miles above Fort Yuma, was robbed of all its horses by Mexicans, and the station-keeper left for dead. A portion of the Americans on the Gila river determined to drive off all the Mexicans on the river, on account of this outrage. A collision occurred in which it is said six Mexicans were killed. There being no law or officer in Arizona no arrests have been made. The Mexican population at the Gila and Colorado mines are much alarmed.

The returns of the election of a delegate to Congress, so far as heard from, indicate the return of Lt. Mowry without opposition.

Settlements of emigrants have commenced on the San Pedra river. The Appaches have become very bold in their depredations, and Col. Reese, of Fort Buchanan, has applied for reinforcements.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching the tribute of the Hon. T. H. Benton to his mother's influence:

"My mother asked me never to use tobacco; I have never touched it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played. She admonished me too against hard drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present and whatever usefulness I may attain in life I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe it to my mother."

One of Sir William Armstrong's guns, made at Elwick, was tried on the 3rd instant. It sent a ball 9,000 yards, or upwards of five miles.

THE NEW KING OF SWEDEN.—A private letter from Ystad, Sweden, dated August 4, says:

Our King, Oscar the First, is lately dead, after a lingering disease of eighteen months. His mental faculties were day by day abating until he at last was like a baby. His son, Charles the Fifteenth, is now King, and in fact has been so during his father's sickness, and the general opinion regarding him is that he will not favor the nobility as much as his father. His temperament is bold and warlike; so I suppose if any chance occurs to have his hands in a European war he will make use of it if he can prevail on the Parliament to get their consent; but we are a cool and peaceable people, and would rather be at our callings than fighting."

QUALIFYING HIM.—The London Quarterly for July has the following story:

A native of one of the South Sea Islands went to a missionary, desiring baptism. On his confession that he had two wives, he was told that he could not receive the sacrament until he should be contented with one. He retired without asking further explanation. The next day he presented himself again and reiterated his desire for baptism, saying he had only one wife. Upon examination it was discovered that he had *qualified* himself for the ceremony by *killing* and *eating* one of his wives.

CROPS IN MINNESOTA.—From every nook and corner, from every valley and prairie in the State, the word "abundance" falls on our ears. The yield this season, without exception of any particular crop, is extraordinary in quantity and sound in quality. Our farmers generally have gathered all their grains except corn, which latter crop, will, ten days hence, be beyond the blighting kiss of Jack Frost. There will be a surplus in the potatoe crop of more than a million bushels, and of all other crops much more than will be consumed at home.—*St. Paul Times.*

The Easton (Md.) Star says a fine shad was caught on the 21st inst. in Tuckahoe creek, in that county, by J. P. Anthony.

SALE OF THE NATURAL BRIDGE.—Colonel J. Wood ten, a few days since, disposed of the Natural Bridge property, to John Lustre, for the sum of $12,000. The Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, Va., next to the Falls of Niagara, is the greatest natural curiosity in the United States.

SOLD.—A large body of land, 92,000 acres, lying in the counties of Highland, Randolph and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for $60,000 to a Northern Emigrant Society, who design settling upon it.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says that the population of that city is now thirty two thousand.

It is stated that the buckwheat crop is larger this year in Virginia than was ever before known.

The ordinary rate of speed per second is as follows:
Of a man walking, 6 feet.
Of a good horse in harness, 12 feet.
Of a good sailing ship, 18 feet.
Of a reindeer in a sleigh on the ice, 24 feet.
Of a race horse, 72 feet.
Of a hare, locomotive and hurricane, 84 feet.
Of sound, 1892 feet.
Of a cannon ball, 1344 feet.
Of the earth's rotation at the equator, 1521 feet
Of the earth's velocity in its orbit, 69,132 feet, or nineteen miles.

Qualifying Himself.

The London Quarterly for July has the following story: A native of one of the South Sea Islands went to a Missionary desiring baptism. On his confessing that he had two wives, he was told that he could not receive the sacrament until he should promise to be contented with one. He retired without asking further explanation. The next day he presented himself again and reiterated his desire for baptism, saying he had only one wife. Upon examination it was discovered that he had *qualified* himself for the ceremony by *killing* and *eating* one of his wives.

Two Æronauts Missing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Nothing is yet known of Professor La Mountain or Mr. Haddock, who made a balloon ascension here on the 22d inst. Much alarm is felt for their safety. Their course, when last seen, was at northeast.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The overland California mail of the 6th has arrived. Major Armistead had concluded peace with the Mojaves, on their relinquishing all claim to the valley in the vicinity of Fort Mojave.

Fire in Richmond—Telegraph Office Destroyed.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.—The store of James Woodhouse & Co., booksellers and stationers, including the magnetic telegraphic office and Rees & Company, and daguerrean artists, was burnt last night, about half-past twelve.—The damages have not yet been accurately ascertained.

EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Express says:

The news by the "Circassian" relative to breadstuffs is esteemed upon the corn exchange as very important, and the reopening of the English market freely to our breadstuffs is now regarded as a matter of certainty. The realization of this opinion will put new life into many departments of business, and infuse into western commerce the same confident feeling shown among cotton growers. Farmers are abandoning the idea of famine prices, and will readily market their crops at a trifle above the present currency. The profits of transporting so bulky an article as breadstuffs will give new value to railway property and ship's quarters where profits are much needed.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid In,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$83,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	240,413 00
2,200 " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	$803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, ALBERT DAY, JAMES GOODWIN, CHARLES BOSWELL, HENRY KENEY, CALVIN DAY, JOY ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the under signed, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO.

WE ARE OPENING NOW a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of our own *IMPORTATIONS*, and have on exhibition, per arrival of Steamer *Vanderbilt* some most elegant *LADIES' DRESS BONNETS; DRESS CAPS; HEAD DRESSES; WREATHS, &c SILKS; SILK ROBES and BROCADES.* A large variety of the most beautiful *FRENCH SILK VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS* ever offered in this market. EVENING DRESSES; SILK POPLINS; FRENCH MERINOS; all wool DE LAINES, and numerous other Dress and Fancy Goods.

Also, daily expected per Steamer *Arago*, PARIS BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES; COLLARS and SLEEVES; KID GLOVES, &c.

We would respectfully invite the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. S. B. KAHNWEILER & CO..

Sept. 22. ☞Corner Store.☜ 15-d&w

SHEETING AND YARN

FROM THE BLOUNT Creek Manufacturing Company, always on hand at Factory prices. For sale by
Sept. 30th WILLARD & CURTIS.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES AND KERSEYS.—THE GOODS manufactured in Salem, N. C., by Messrs. Fries, are deservedly the most popular. We are the wholesale agents for the town of Wilmington, and will supply the above goods to merchants at factory prices.
Sept. 29. HEDRICK & RYAN.

THE SUPERIOR WORK MANSHIP,

THE CUT—the absolute superiority of the Clothing offered by BALDWIN, is everywhere acknowledged.

In New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, no where else, can you find a better stock than is now opening at
September 26, BALDWIN'S.

REMOVED.

AFTER RETURNING THANKS for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I would inform my customers, and the public generally, that I have moved my stock of Groceries eleven doors North of my old stand, and one door South of Messrs. E Murray & Co.'s, where I will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every thing in my line, which I will sell, by wholesale or retail, at lowest market prices. By strict attention to business I hope to merit a share of public patronage. All articles sold by me which fail to give entire satisfaction will be exchanged or taken back. My stock consists, in part, of the following:

Coffee,	Sal. Soda,	Blacking.
Sugar,	Nutmegs,	Measures,
Butter,	Mace,	Sieves,
Cheese,	Spice,	Tacks,
Fulton Market Beef	Cloves,	Vinegar,
Pork,	Cinnamon,	Ginger Preserves,
Lard,	Pepper,	Flour,
Bacon,	Ginger,	Mustard,
Fish,	Tea,	Pepper Sauce,
Potatoes,	Candy,	Shot and Powder,
Onions,	Candles,	Grind Stones and fixtures,
Crackers,	Matches,	Lamp Oil,
Syrup,	Brooms,	Sweet "
Molasses,	Wrapping Paper,	Rice,
Salt,	Segars,	Potash,
Soap,	Axes,	Condensed Lye,
Starch,	Tobacco,	Snuff,
Yeast Powders,	Bed Cords,	Mustard.
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Plow Lines,	
Cream Tartar,	Buckets.	

And many other articles too numerous to mention.
Please give me a call and examine my stock.

O. KELLEY,
No. 26 North Water Street.

October 3, 1859.

STILL THEY COME!

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

Sylvan Holt's Daughter, a Novel, and one of the most interesting now out.
Livingstone's Travels and Researches in South Africa, with Maps and Engravings.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Woman, Her Mission and Life, quite an interesting work for the Ladies, by Adolphe Monod. D. D.
Spurgeon's Fifth Series of Sermons.
Banks of New York and the Clearing House, a book full of information and fun.
The Tin Trumpet, or Heads and Tails for the Wise and Waggish a book for every one.
Oct 3d, 1859

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, situated in Brunswick county, six miles below the town of Wilmington, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is tide swamp, (90 or 100 acres under bank and ditch) lies well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good two story Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with fire place in each: Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the premises. A family of young Negroes would be taken in part payment. Those desirous of purchasing will do well to inspect the premises. Address me at Whiteville, N. C.

CALVIN HAYNES;
or D. PIGOTT, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1859. 5-tf—3-tf.

Georgetown (S. C.) Pee Dee Times copy 4 weeks and send bill to this office.

MYERS AND MOORE

ARE OFFERING to their friends, and the public generally, a larger and better selection of Hats, Caps, Canes, Umbrellas, &c. than ever before. They have given particular attention to the selection of Fine French and American Felt Soft Hats, and solicit an examination of their stock, at the Emporium, 34 Market street.

Oct. 1.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

200 BBLS. FLOUR—Family, Super and Fine—now landing; for sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
September 30.

MULLETTS—MULLETTS.

100 BBLS. "EXTRA" September MULLETTS, in Pork barrels; just received and for sale by
September 30. WILLARD & CURTIS.

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

5 BBLS. CHERRY BRANDY;
15 bbls. Malaga Wine;
20 Eight Casks Brandy, in store and for sale by
Sept. 29, 1859. T. H. McKOY & CO.

A CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER informs the public of Wilmington and its vicinity and the surrounding counties generally, that he has made arrangements with first-class American Manufacturers of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE in all its branches. Mr. ALEXANDER will continue the JEWELRY BUSINESS in Wilmington *permanently!* Mr. ALEXANDER guarantees every article he sells to be made of the best of GOLD, and again informs the public that he is determined not to sell Plated Jewelry or Gilt Goods of any description. He endeavors to outlive all false reports about his selling goods under false pretences. He pronounces them all as base, malicious fabrications from the Underground Railroad, which was put forth to injure him in his business. Since he begun, he has and will outlive all such base falsehoods.